LYNCHBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT

CY 2014 ANNUAL REPORT

Introduction

This report provides information related to Lynchburg Police Department operational activities during calendar year 2014. During 2014, the LPD operated with an authorized staffing of 173 sworn police officers, 4 Animal Wardens, 2 Wildlife Specialists, and 25 civilian support personnel to serve a community of 50 square miles and an estimated permanent residential population of 77,874.   In that Lynchburg serves as the hub of the Region 2000 metropolitan statistical area and contains five institutions of higher learning, the City's estimated daily work/school/recreational population grows to 110,000 or more.

The LPD is one of more than 800 law enforcement agencies nationwide accredited by CALEA (the Commission for Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies). CALEA accreditation demonstrates the LPD's commitment to utilizing nationally recognized best operational practices, and to maintaining strict compliance with rigorous performance standards. The LPD became the 124th law enforcement agency within the United States to earn CALEA accreditation in 1989, and has maintained CALEA certification ever since. The LPD's most recent on-site accreditation standards compliance assessment took place during December, 2014: that assessment led to our agency being awarded meritorious re-accreditation by CALEA.

LPD functions are directed and goals established through the perspective of a "community policing" operational philosophy.   In this approach, Police Department employees work collaboratively with residents and other community partners toward attaining a common goal: a safe and vibrant community environment for everyone to enjoy. LPD community policing success is built upon having the right people in place: people who can overcome challenges; people who can effectively communicate and collaborate; people who can make and seize opportunities for positive achievement.   This is the reason that maintaining a dedicated, engaged and experienced workforce must always remain a top LPD operational priority.

Once again, I want to thank the men and women who are the Lynchburg Police Department for the hard work, the commitment and the creativity they bring to bear in providing effective public safety services within our diverse and growing community.   I also want to thank those community members whom the LPD has found willing, ready and able to involve themselves in being part of the solution to community problems. All segments of our community working together is the dynamic that makes Lynchburg a great place to live, work and visit.

May 15, 2015   Parks H. Snead, Chief of Police

Crime in Lynchburg - 2014

One of the hallmarks that most governments and citizens and many prospective residents look to in evaluating a community is crime and the perception of crime among residents. The Lynchburg Police Department recognizes that crime control is one of our critical missions.

However, it is important to make the distinction between the totality of crime and the subset of crimes that are reported, and are therefore become known to the police. Although there are many factors that influence the reporting of crime, it is generally accepted that only a modest percentage of crime is ever reported to the police. The law enforcement community's primary objective with regards to the collection and analysis of crime data is to provide a reliable set of crime statistics for criminal justice and law enforcement administration, operation and management, as well as providing an objective measurement and indication of the overall level of crime.

Crime Factors:

Historically, the causes and origins of crime have been the subject of investigation and research by many varied disciplines. Factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Population density and degree of urbanization
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration
- Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors
- Modes of transportation and highway system
- Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability
- Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness
- Climate and weather
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, corrections, and probation).
- Citizens' attitudes toward crime
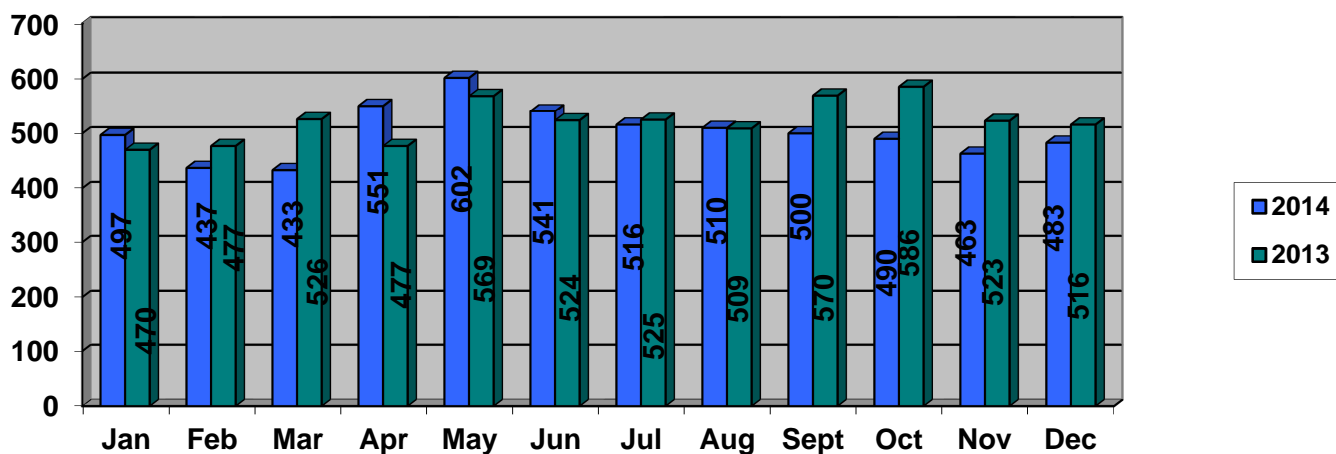- Crime reporting practices of the citizenry

Crime Reporting

In 2000, the majority of law enforcement organizations throughout the nation including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Virginia State Police, and the Lynchburg Police Department, switched from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system to the Incident Based Reporting (IBR) system. The IBR system utilizes 22 "Group A" offenses -- involving 46 individual offense sub-categories – as the basis for calculating jurisdictional crime rates. Under the IBR system, all offenses are counted for each incident so that criminal justice agencies can more effectively and realistically track and document criminal incidents and violations.

The following chart outlines criminal offenses as defined by IBR reporting standards:

| IBR "Group A" Offenses	IBR "Group B" Offenses:
1 Arson	1 Bad Checks
2 Assault Offenses	2 Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy
3 Bribery	3 Disorderly Conduct
4 Burglary/Breaking and Entering	4 Driving Under The Influence
5 Counterfeiting/Forgery	5 Drunkenness
6 Property Damage / Vandalism	6 Family Offenses, Non-violent
7 Drug/Narcotics Offenses	7 Liquor Law Violations
8 Embezzlement	8 Peeping Tom
9 Extortion/Blackmail	9 Runaway Juveniles
10 Fraud Offenses	10 Trespass of Real Property
11 Gambling Offenses	11 All Other Offenses
12 Homicide Offenses	❖ The number of Group A Offenses occurring in a jurisdiction determines that jurisdiction's overall crime rate.
13 Kidnapping/Abduction	
14 Larceny/Theft Offenses	
15 Motor Vehicle Theft	
16 Pornography/Obscene Material	
17 Prostitution Offenses	❖ Only those Group B Offenses that are cleared by an arrest are reported under the IBR system.
18 Robbery	
19 Sex Offenses, Forcible	
20 Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	
21 Stolen Property Offenses	
22 Weapon Law Violations	

"Group A" Criminal Offenses 2014 - 2013

There were a total of 6,023 "Group A" offenses reported in 2014: this total represents a 3.97% decrease from the 6,272 "Group A" offenses reported in 2013. This is 9.06% less than the 10 year average. May represented the greatest number of reported Group A offenses with 602 while March had the fewest with 433. (*Group A figures do not represent all types of criminal activity occurring within the periods shown.*)

Violent Crime 2014 - 2013
(Homicide, Rape, Robbery, All Assaults and Forcible Sexual Assault)
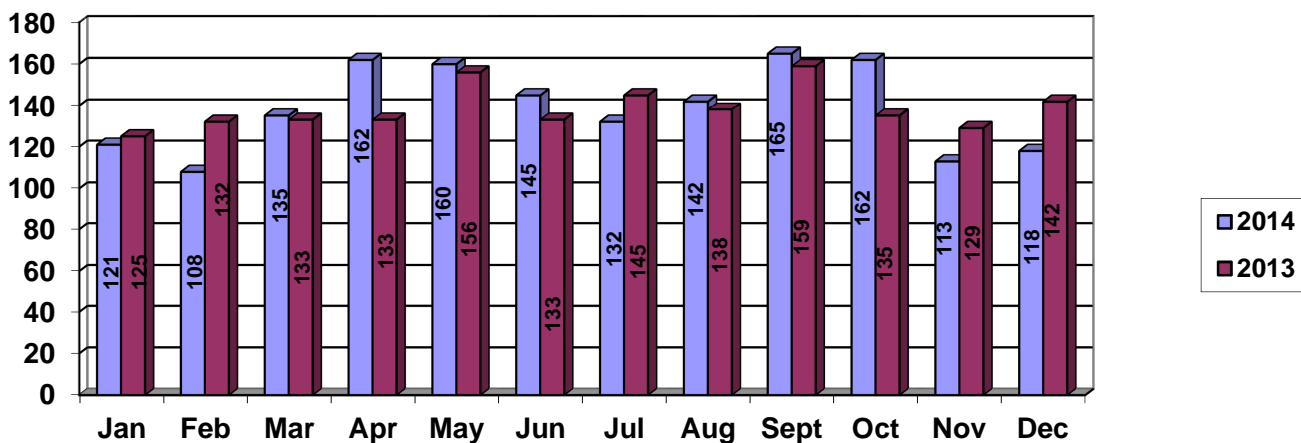
There were a total of 1,663 violent crimes reported in 2014: this total represents a .18% increase from the 1,660 violent crimes reported in 2013. This is 3.06% less than the 10 year average. September had the greatest number of violent crimes reported with 165 while February had the fewest with 108.

Property Crime 2014 - 2013
(Arson, Burglary, All Larceny, Stolen Vehicles)
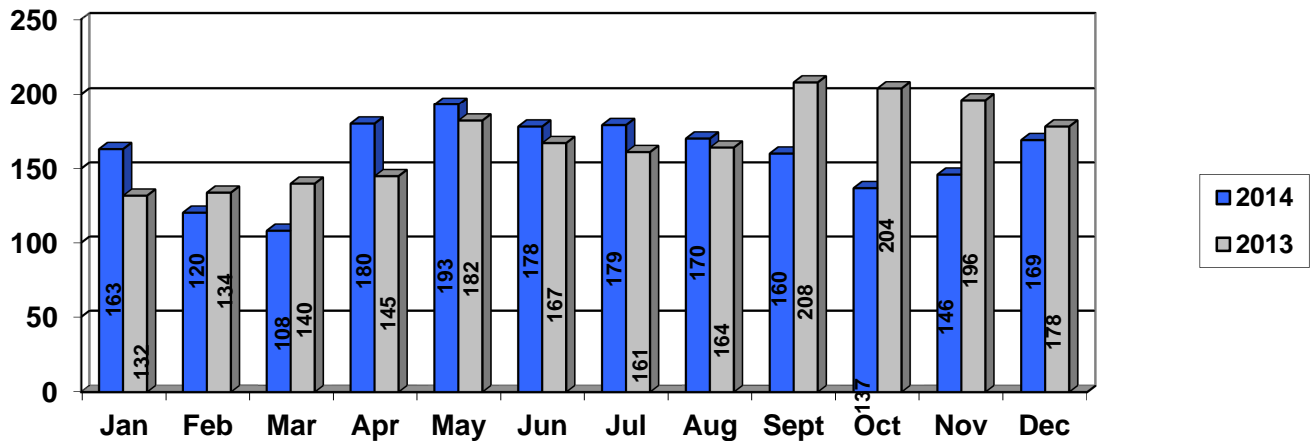
There were 1,903 property crimes reported in 2014: this total represents a 5.37% decrease from the 2,011 property crimes reported in 2013. Compared to the 10 year average, this represents a 20% decrease in property crimes reported. May represented the greatest number of property crimes reported with 193 while March had the fewest with 108.

Drug Crime 2014 - 2013
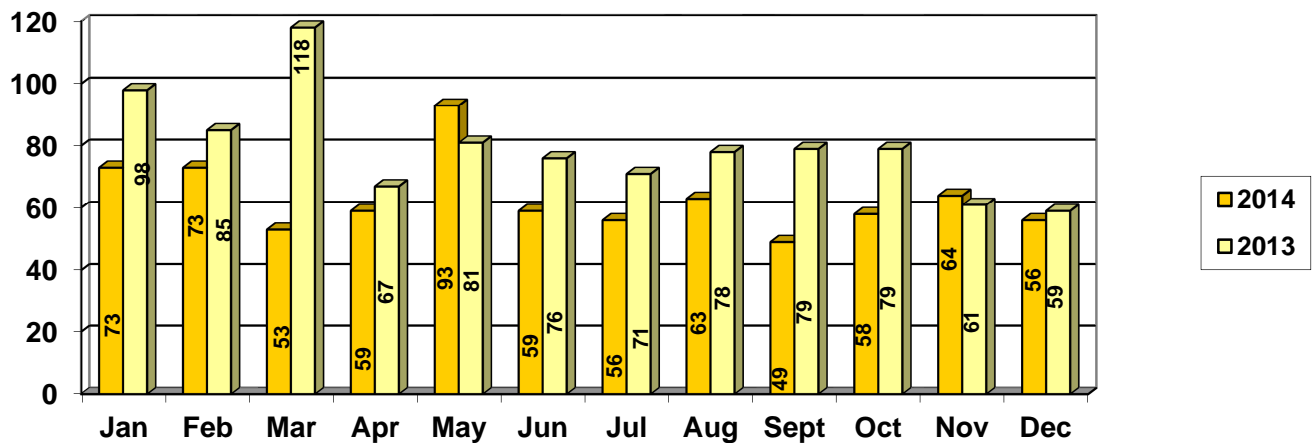
There were 756 drug offenses reported in 2014: this total represents a 20.59% decrease from the 952 drug offenses reported in 2013. This is 18.62% greater than the 10 year average. May had the greatest number of reported drug offenses with 93, while September had the fewest with 49. (*A 'drug offense" is defined as activity associated with the possession, manufacture or trafficking of illegal drugs. Drug offenses are*

typically under-reported, as they are discovered primarily through citizen reports of suspected activity and/or law enforcement investigations.)

Locality Crime Rate Comparison

The national Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) System defines a locality's "crime rate" as the number of Group A offenses occurring per 100,000 population. This formula allows for crime rate comparison among localities with varying populations.
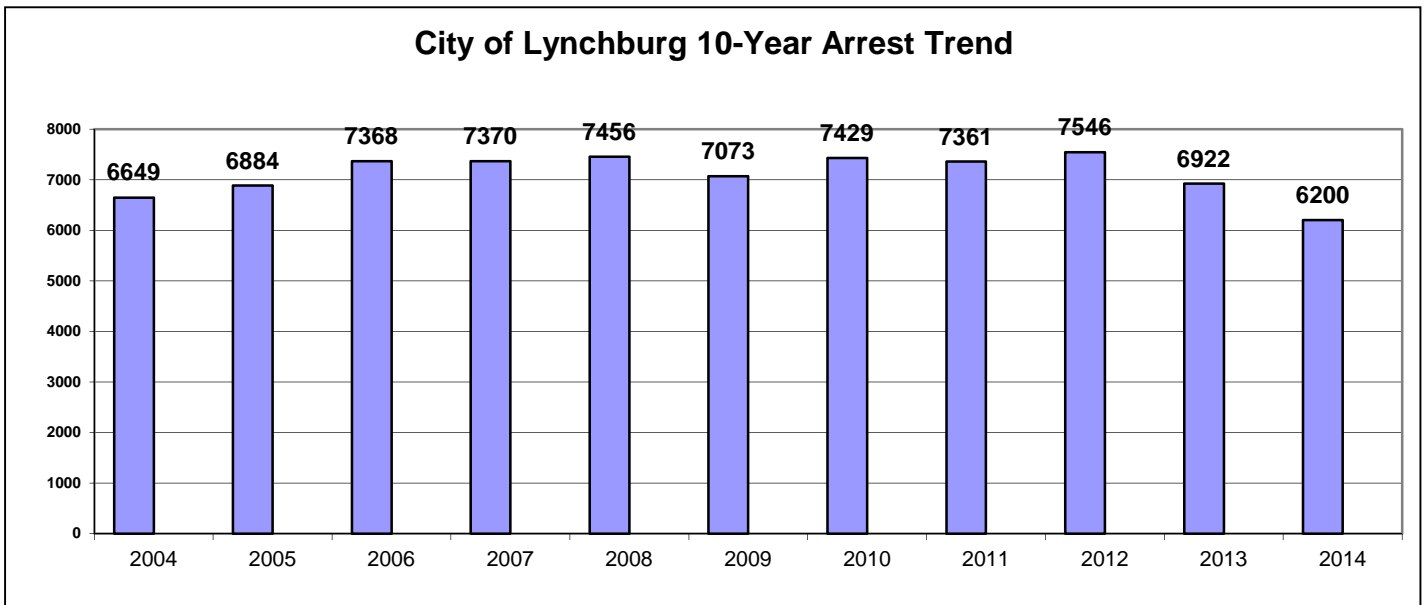
The most recent *Crime in Virginia* publication from the Virginia Department of State Police reports the following (calendar 2013) crime rates for regional localities:

Lynchburg	7,298.12	(population 77,376) ^
Charlottesville	7,024.43	(population 46,623) ^
Danville	11,807.70	(population 43,912) ^
Roanoke	12,718.24	(population 98,913) ^
Altavista	3,277.74	(population 3,478) ^
Amherst	2,786.51	(population 2,225) ^
Bedford	10,932.26	(population 5,964) ^
Galax	9,245.60	(population 7,052) ^
Lexington	2,045.82	(population 7,332) ^
Martinsville	9,506.78	(population 13,706) ^

Lynchburg compares very favorably with other regional communities, both larger and smaller in relative population. Lynchburg continues to be a safe and vibrant community, thanks to the collaborative efforts of the LPD and our many community partners – individuals, businesses, neighborhoods and other agencies.
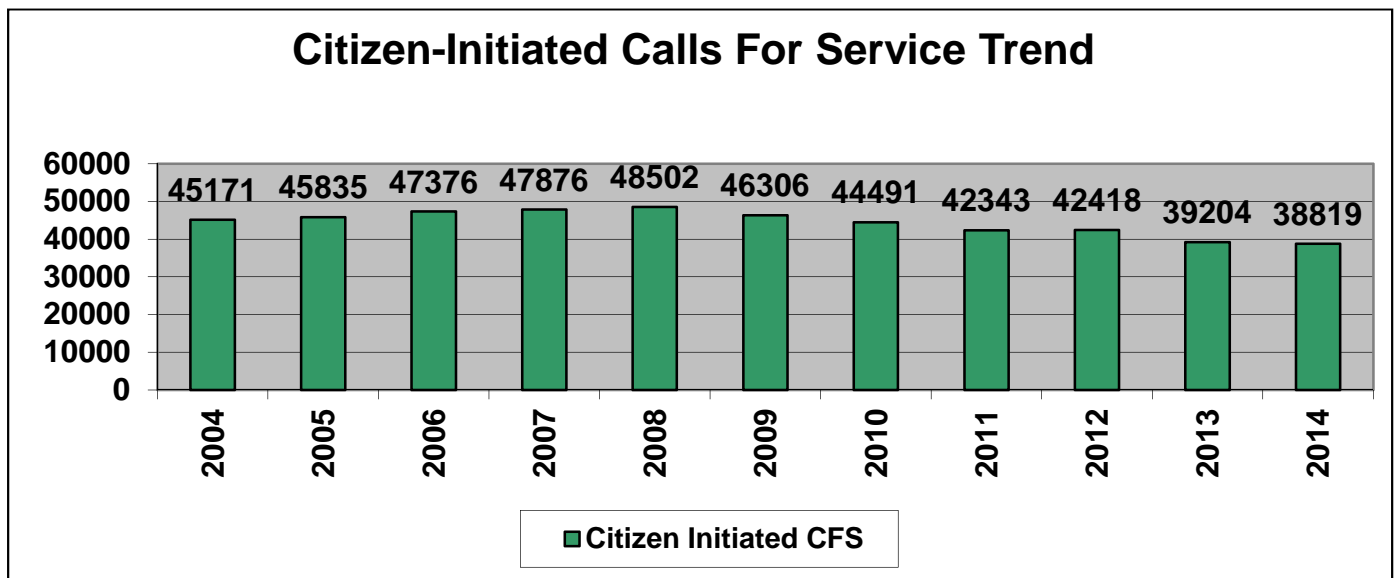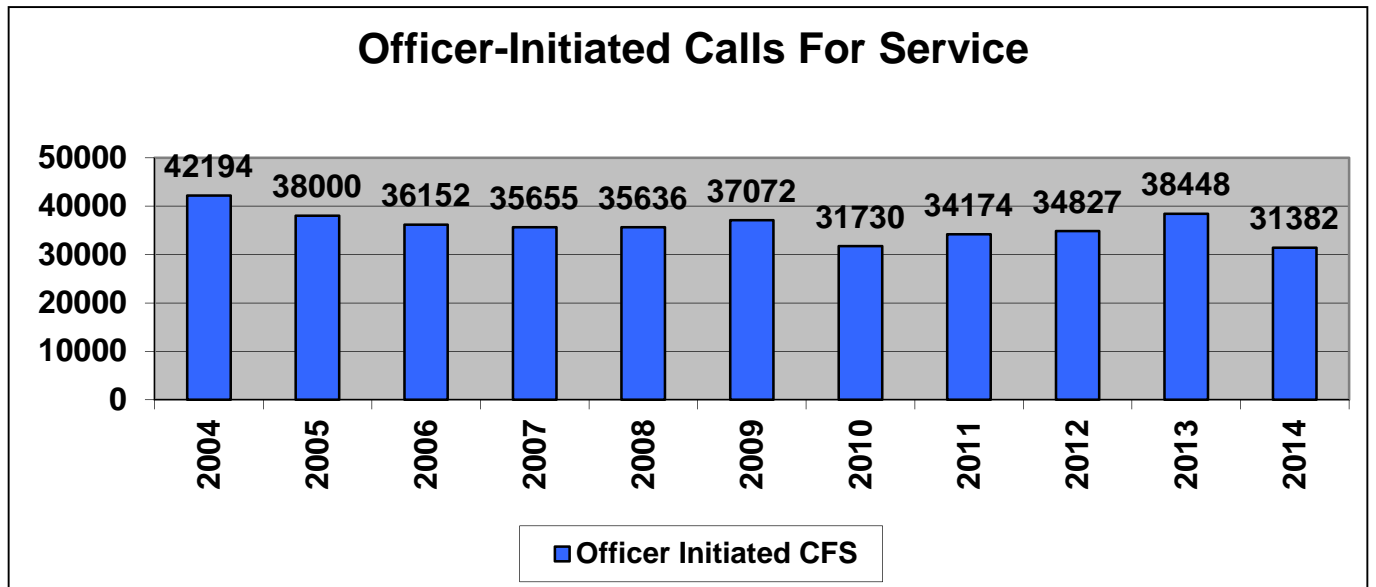
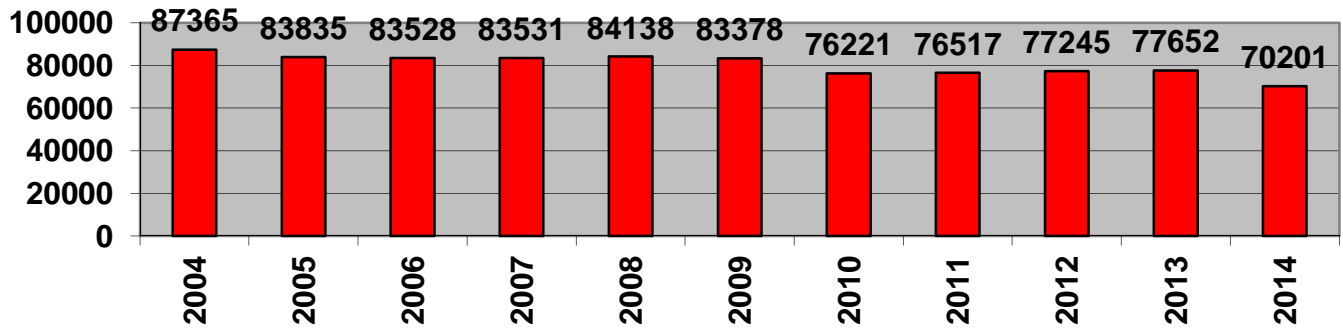^ Locality population figures provided by the Virginia State Police

Annual Arrests

City of Lynchburg 10-Year Arrest Trend

Year	Arrests
2004	6649
2005	6884
2006	7368
2007	7370
2008	7456
2009	7073
2010	7429
2011	7361
2012	7546
2013	6922
2014	6200

Juvenile Arrests 2014 - 2013			
Offenses	**Time Period**	**Number of Arrests**	**Percent Change**
Homicide	**2014**	**3**	**N/C**
	2013	0	
Forcible Sexual Offenses	**2014**	**1**	**- 66 %**
	2013	3	
Robbery	**2014**	**2**	**- 66%**
	2013	6	
Assault	**2014**	**26**	**0 %**
	2013	26	
All Violent Crime Arrest Total	**2014**	**34**	**- 17%**
	2013	41	
Burglary	**2014**	**5**	**150%**
	2013	2	
Larceny	**2014**	**10**	**150%**
	2013	4	
All Property Crime Arrest Total	**2014**	**23**	**53.4%**
	2013	15	
Drug Crimes	**2014**	**31**	**- 11.4%**
	2013	35	
All Arrests Total	**2014**	**349**	**3.2%**
	2013	338	

A "Call for Service" (CFS) is defined as any incident in which police officer response or intervention is either requested by a complainant or initiated by an officer. CFS include criminal and non-criminal matters. 2014 CFS average: 192 calls/incidents per day.

Officer-Initiated Calls For Service

Year	Officer Initiated CFS
2004	42194
2005	38000
2006	36152
2007	35655
2008	35636
2009	37072
2010	31730
2011	34174
2012	34827
2013	38448
2014	31382

■ Officer Initiated CFS

Citizen-Initiated Calls For Service Trend

Year	Citizen Initiated CFS
2004	45171
2005	45835
2006	47376
2007	47876
2008	48502
2009	46306
2010	44491
2011	42343
2012	42418
2013	39204
2014	38819

■ Citizen Initiated CFS

Combined Calls For Service Trend

Year	Calls
2004	87365
2005	83835
2006	83528
2007	83531
2008	84138
2009	83378
2010	76221
2011	76517
2012	77245
2013	77652
2014	70201

Criminal Investigations

Criminal Case Clearance Rate

Year	Rate
2009	41.10%
2010	41.10%
2011	38.60%
2012	44.50%
2013	45.80%
2014	48.30%
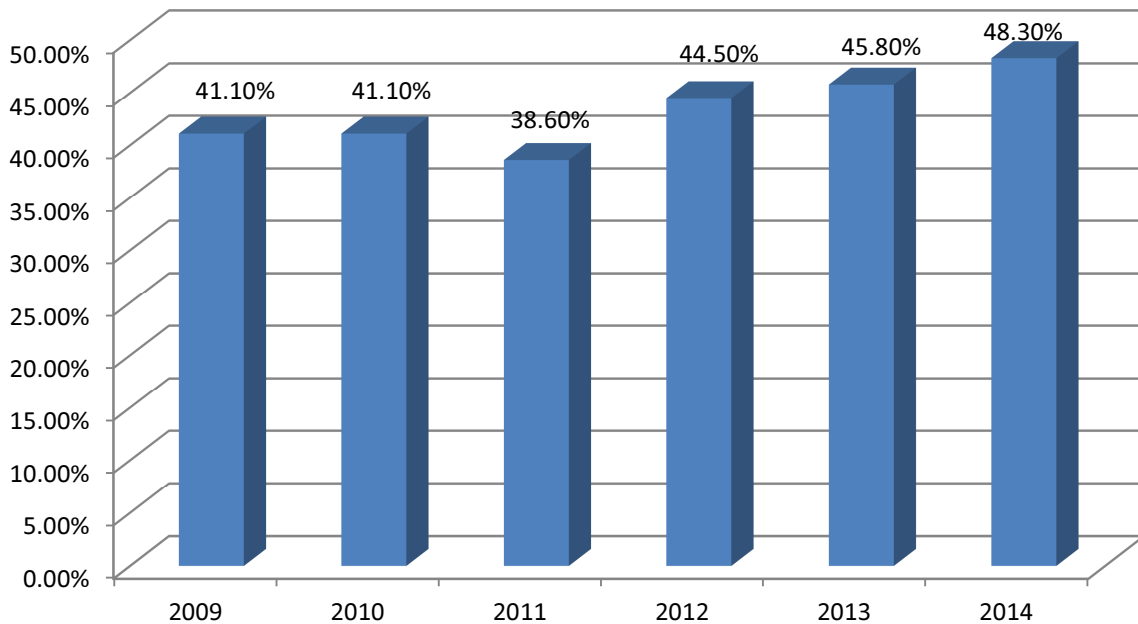
Traffic Safety

These numbers include the number of reportable accidents handled by LPD officers during 2014. Accidents must include an injury or $1,500 in combined property damage to be reportable.

Number of Accidents	1,683
Number of Pedestrian Accidents	17
Number of Injury Accidents	282
Number of Injuries	443
Number of Fatality Accidents	3
Number of Fatalities	3
Total Estimated Property Damage	$6,675,018

Traffic Enforcement

LPD officers issued 9,979 citations for traffic violations during 2014. The following table charts Lynchburg's top 10 traffic enforcement offense categories for the year.

	Traffic Infraction	Citations Issued in 2014
1ST	SPEEDING	1,901
2ND	EXPIRED STATE REGISTRATION	1,092
3RD	EXPIRED / NO STATE INSPECTION	1,090
4TH	DRIVING UNDER REVO/SUSPENSION	774
5TH	SEAT BELT VIOLATION	611
6TH	FAIL TO OBEY HIGHWAY SIGN	424
7TH	RECKLESS DRIVING	412
8TH	FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY	357
9TH	FAIL TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY	324
10TH	DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT	168

Complaint Investigation

Complaints made against LPD employees are classified into two general types: 1) allegations of inappropriate employee performance or demeanor, or 2) allegations of employee misconduct -- to include misuse of force, employee violation of law or significant violation of policy. All allegations of misconduct, inappropriate performance or demeanor are thoroughly investigated and documented by supervisory staff members.

Eighteen allegations of misconduct were filed against LPD employees during 2014. In comparison, 30 allegations of employee misconduct were filed during 2013, 11 during 2012, and 22 during 2011.

Investigative findings related to 2014 allegations of misconduct were as follows:

- 6 allegations were determined to be "sustained" (33% of total allegations)
- 2 allegation was determined to be "non-sustained" (11% of total allegations)
- 10 allegations were determined to be "unfounded" (56% of total allegations)

Twenty-eight performance or demeanor complaints were filed against LPD employees during 2013. In comparison, 31 performance or demeanor complaints were filed during 2013, 18 during 2012, and 26 during 2011.

Investigative findings related to 2014 allegations of inappropriate employee performance or demeanor was as follows:

- 10 complaints were determined to be "sustained" (36% of total allegations)
- 6 complaints were determined to be "non-sustained" (21% of total allegations)
- 3 complaints were determined to be "exonerated" (11% of total allegations)
- 8 complaints were determined to be "unfounded" (29% of total allegations)
- 1 complaint was withdrawn by the reporting person (3% of total allegations).

Budget Information

The Lynchburg Police Department annual operational budget is one component of City of Lynchburg's annual General Fund budget. The City and LPD fiscal year extends from July 1 through June 30. The LPD's operational budget is comprised of three component budgets – Police Operations, Animal Control, and Firing Range Operations.

The LPD amended budget for FY2015 (the current fiscal year) is $15,536,685. Of that total, $13,377,868 is committed to personnel costs for salaries and benefits; the remaining $2,158,817 covers all other operational costs. Personnel costs constitute approximately 86% of the LPD's FY15 budget.

Use of Force Review*

Among the most complex of a law enforcement officer's duties is the responsibility to use force under law if and when required in the accomplishment of local government objectives. LPD policy defines a "use of force" as an application of physical force, OC spray, impact weapon, taser or means of potentially deadly force in performance of an officer's duty.

During 2014, there were a total of 62 use of force incidents that involved 117 applications of force by individual officers. Multiple incidents involved either application of force by more than one officer, or a single officer applying more than one type of force to take a resisting arrestee into custody – for example, use of physical force in conjunction with use of a taser or of OC spray.

Every incident in which force is used by an LPD officer is thoroughly investigated and documented by supervisory staff members. Every use of force investigation is reviewed by the involved officer's entire chain of command.

During 2014, LPD officers utilized force in a total of 62 out of 6,200 total arrest situations: this equates to officers using force in approximately .09% of all arrest situations. Viewed within the context of annual calls for service, officers utilized force in only 62 of 70,201 service call interactions with members of the public: this equates to use of force in only .09% (less than one percent) of these contacts. 2014 figures are consistent with historical use of force data.

LEFT TO RIGHT: Lt. Col. Northern, VSP; Major Jerry Stokes, Deputy Chief, Lynchburg Police Department; Chief Tommy Galbreath, Town of Drakes Branch Police Department; Sgt. J. T. Velvin, South Hill Police Department; and Sam Taylor, Sen. Warner's office.

LPD takes 2nd place in "Operation Heatwave"

Animal Control and Wildlife Management

LPD animal wardens and police officers handled 3,121 animal-related calls for service during 2014. 280 animal-related violations of law were charged during 2014. 461 stray or potentially dangerous animals were captured during 2014.

The LPD Animal Control Unit also works in partnership with the Virginia Department of Game to manage an urban deer management program within the City of Lynchburg. This program functions to safely reduce our urban deer population as a means of reducing the potential for property damage and human injury. As part of this program, LPD Wildlife Control Specialists conducted 1943 property visits and culled 331 deer during 2014. Whenever possible, culled deer are donated to organizations that serve to provide food for persons in need.

# A "Community Policing" Service Delivery Approach

The LPD is a "Community Policing" focused agency. Community Policing is an operational philosophy and an organizational strategy:

- that promotes active partnerships among LPD employees at all levels and other community members;

- that is based upon the reality that all community members must work together as partners in order to identify, prioritize and solve community problems;

- that is intended to bring about a common goal for all partners – improving the quality of life for everyone in our community.

Community Policing is based upon fundamental concepts:

- Identifying and arresting criminals makes our community a safer place to be.

- Preventing crime is as important as arresting criminals.

- Preventing disorder is as important as preventing crime.

- Dealing with crime and disorder requires that LPD employees work cooperatively with residents, businesses and other community members to:
  - identify their concerns
  - work with them to effectively address identified problems that affect everyone involved.

Patrol Service Areas
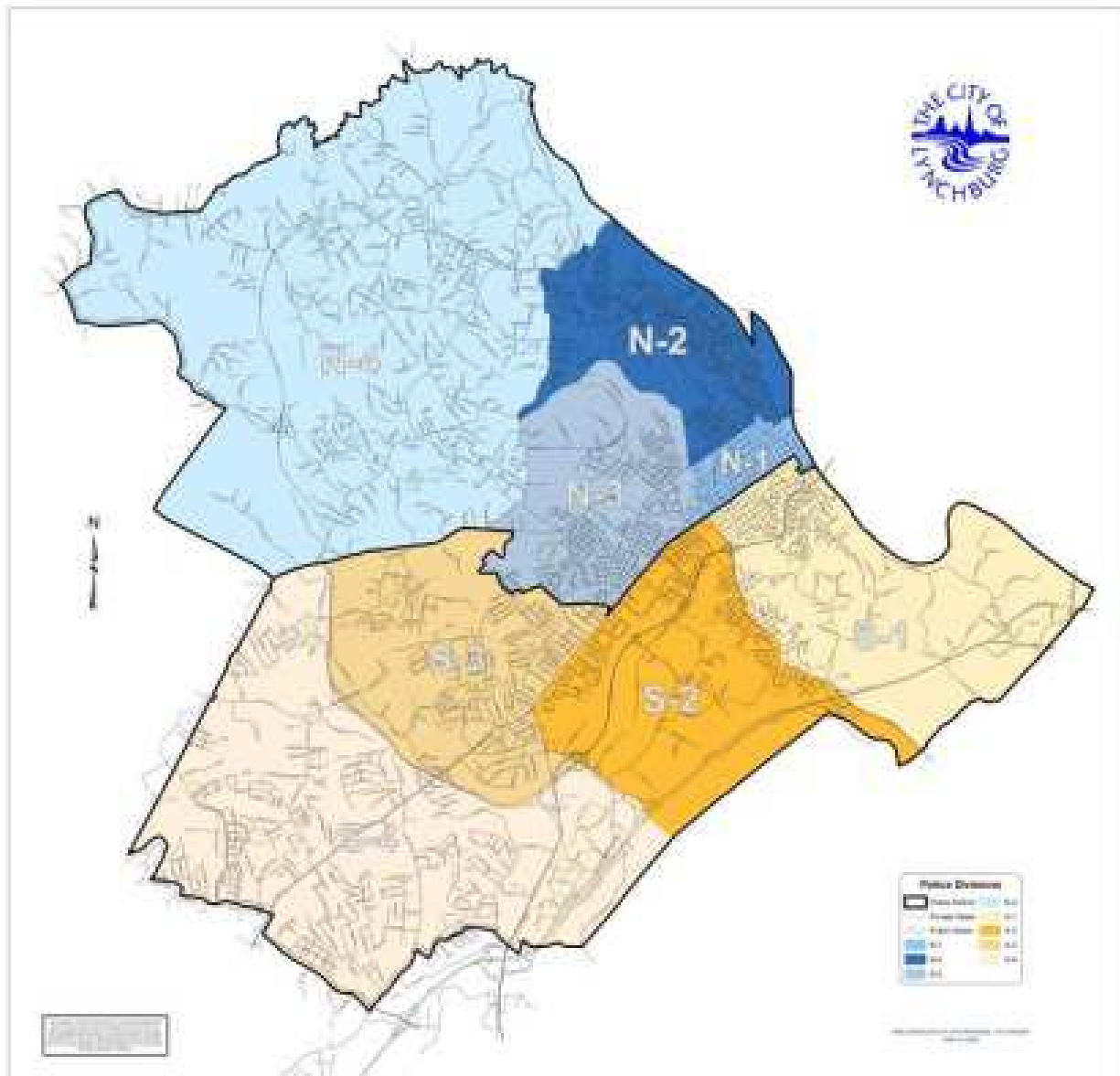
The Lynchburg Police Department's
Mission

To preserve the peace and maintain order in our community by:

- Preventing crime and protecting people and property

- Investigating criminal activity and apprehending criminals

- Promoting traffic safety

- Educating those we serve

- Working cooperatively to solve neighborhood problems

- Foster positive relationships and neighborhood self-sufficiency

- Practicing bias-free recruitment, hiring and promotion

While respecting the rights and dignity of all persons.